

Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

## 4-Chloroanilinium 4-methylbenzene-sulfonate

Jerry P. Jasinski,<sup>a\*</sup> James A. Golen,<sup>a</sup> A. S. Praveen,<sup>b</sup>  
H. S. Yathirajan<sup>b</sup> and B. Narayana<sup>c</sup><sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry, Keene State College, 229 Main Street, Keene, NH 03435-2001, USA, <sup>b</sup>Department of Studies in Chemistry, University of Mysore, Manasagangotri, Mysore 570 006, India, and <sup>c</sup>Department of Studies in Chemistry, Mangalore University, Mangalagangotri, 574 199, India  
Correspondence e-mail: jjasinski@keene.edu

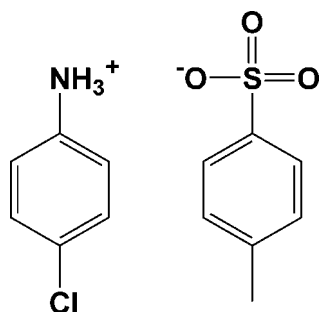
Received 29 October 2011; accepted 8 November 2011

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 173$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.032;  $wR$  factor = 0.088; data-to-parameter ratio = 18.9.

In the crystal structure of the title salt,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{ClN}^+\cdot\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{O}_3\text{S}^-$ , the cations and anions are linked *via*  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds into double chains in [101]. Weak intermolecular  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$ -ring interactions link these chains into layers parallel to the *ac* plane.

## Related literature

For background literature concerning molecular-ionic compounds, see: Czupinski *et al.* (2002); Katrusiak & Szafranski (2006). For related structures, see: Chanawanno *et al.* (2009); Chantrapromma *et al.* (2010); Collier *et al.* (2006); Fun *et al.* (2010); Kobkeathawin *et al.* (2009); Li *et al.* (2005); Lin, (2010); Rahmouni *et al.* (2010); Smith *et al.* (2009); Tabatabaee & Noozari, (2011); Wu *et al.* (2009); Zhang & Liu (2010).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{ClN}^+\cdot\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{O}_3\text{S}^-$   
 $M_r = 299.76$   
Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$   
 $a = 5.7253$  (5) Å $b = 7.5160$  (6) Å  
 $c = 15.7642$  (13) Å  
 $\alpha = 95.166$  (6)°  
 $\beta = 96.148$  (7)° $\gamma = 92.353$  (7)°  
 $V = 670.83$  (10) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 2$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation $\mu = 0.44$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 173$  K  
 $0.40 \times 0.20 \times 0.12$  mm

## Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur Eos  
Gemini diffractometer  
Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(*CrysAlis RED*; Oxford  
Diffraction, 2010)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.843$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.949$ 5280 measured reflections  
3439 independent reflections  
3144 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.017$ 

## Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.088$   
 $S = 1.08$   
3439 reflections  
182 parameters  
6 restraintsH atoms treated by a mixture of  
independent and constrained  
refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.42$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.45$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

Cg2 is the centroid of the C8–C13 ring.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1NC}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{i}}$	0.92 (1)	2.02 (1)	2.8579 (16)	151 (2)
$\text{N1}-\text{H1NC}\cdots\text{O1}$	0.92 (1)	2.42 (2)	3.0814 (16)	129 (1)
$\text{N1}-\text{H1NB}\cdots\text{O3}^{\text{ii}}$	0.92 (1)	1.88 (1)	2.7940 (15)	175 (2)
$\text{N1}-\text{H1NA}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{iii}}$	0.93 (1)	1.98 (1)	2.8764 (15)	163 (2)
$\text{C2}-\text{H2A}\cdots\text{Cg2}^{\text{i}}$	0.95	2.91	3.5340 (16)	124

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x+1, -y+2, -z+1$ ; (ii)  $x-1, y, z$ ; (iii)  $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$ .

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Oxford Diffraction, 2010); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO*; data reduction: *CrysAlis RED* (Oxford Diffraction, 2010); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

ASP and HSY thank the UoM for research facilities. JPI acknowledges the NSF-MRI program (grant No. CHE1039027) for funds to purchase the X-ray diffractometer.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BT5699).

## References

- Chanawanno, K., Chantrapromma, S. & Fun, H.-K. (2009). *Anal. Sci.* **25**, 127–128.
- Chantrapromma, S., Chanawanno, K. & Fun, H.-K. (2010). *Acta Cryst.* **E66**, o1975–o1976.
- Collier, E. A., Davey, R. J., Black, S. N. & Roberts, R. J. (2006). *Acta Cryst.* **B62**, 498–505.
- Czupinski, O., Bator, G., Ciunik, Z., Jakubas, R., Medycki, W. & Swiergiel, J. (2002). *J. Phys. Condens. Matter*, **14**, 8497–8512.
- Fun, H.-K., Kobkeathawin, T. & Chantrapromma, S. (2010). *Acta Cryst.* **E66**, o1053–o1054.
- Katrusiak, A. & Szafranski, M. (2006). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **128**, 15775–15785.
- Kobkeathawin, T., Suwunwong, T., Chantrapromma, S. & Fun, H.-K. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **E65**, o76–o77.
- Li, X.-M., Lu, L.-P., Feng, S.-S., Zhang, H.-M., Qin, S.-D. & Zhu, M.-L. (2005). *Acta Cryst.* **E61**, o811–o813.
- Lin, J. R. (2010). *Acta Cryst.* **E66**, o1557.

- Oxford Diffraction (2010). *CrysAlis PRO* and *CrysAlis RED*. Oxford Diffraction Ltd, Yarnton, England.
- Rahmouni, H., Smirani, W., Rzaigui, M. & S. Al-Deyab, S. (2010). *Acta Cryst. E* **66**, o993.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst. A* **64**, 112–122.
- Smith, G., Wermuth, U. D. & White, J. M. (2009). *Acta Cryst. E* **65**, o2111.
- Tabatabaee, M. & Noozari, N. (2011). *Acta Cryst. E* **67**, o1457.
- Wu, T.-Q., Xia, L., Hu, A.-X. & Ye, J. (2009). *Acta Cryst. E* **65**, o368.
- Zhang, Y. & Liu, X. (2010). *Acta Cryst. E* **66**, o790.

## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2011). E67, o3288–o3289 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S160053681104712X]

**4-Chloroanilinium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate**

**Jerry P. Jasinski, James A. Golen, A. S. Praveen, H. S. Yathirajan and B. Narayana**

**S1. Comment**

A variety of pharmaceutical drugs are prepared as salts of benzenesulfonic acid and are known as besylates. Recently much attention has been devoted to simple molecular–ionic crystals containing organic cations and anions due to the tunability of their special structural features and their interesting physical properties (Czupinski *et al.*, 2002; Katrusiak & Szafranski, 2006). In the title compound, the proton of the sulfonic group of sulfonic acid has been transferred to the N atom of the 4-chloroaniline molecule, leading to the formation of the molecular complex, (I).

Crystal structures of some benzenesulfonate derivatives, viz., 2,4,6-triamino-1,3,5-triazin-1-ium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate monohydrate (Li *et al.*, 2005), ephedrine besylate (Collier *et al.*, 2006), 2-ethyl-6-methylanilinium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (Wu *et al.*, 2009), 2-[(E)-2-(4-ethoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-1-methylpyridinium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate monohydrate (Chanawanno *et al.*, 2009), (E)-2-[4-(dimethylamino)styryl]-1-methylquinolinium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate monohydrate (Kobkeatthawin *et al.*, 2009), 4-chloroanilinium 2-carboxy-4,5-dichlorobenzoate (Smith *et al.*, 2009), 4-chloroanilinium (4-chlorophenyl)guanidinium dichloride hemihydrates (Zhang & Liu, 2010), 4-chloroanilinium hydrogen oxalate hemihydrates (Rahmouni *et al.*, 2010), 4-(cyanomethyl)anilinium 4-methylbenzene sulfonate monohydrate (Lin, 2010), 1-methyl-2-[(E)-2-(2-thienyl)ethenyl] quinolinium 4-bromobenzenesulfonate (Fun *et al.*, 2010), (E)-2-[4-(dimethylamino)styryl]-1-methylpyridinium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate monohydrate (Chantrapromma *et al.*, 2010), 2-aminopyrimidin-1-ium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (Tabatabaee & Noozari, 2011), have been reported. In view of the importance of benzenesulphonic acid, we report herein the crystal structure of the title compound (I).

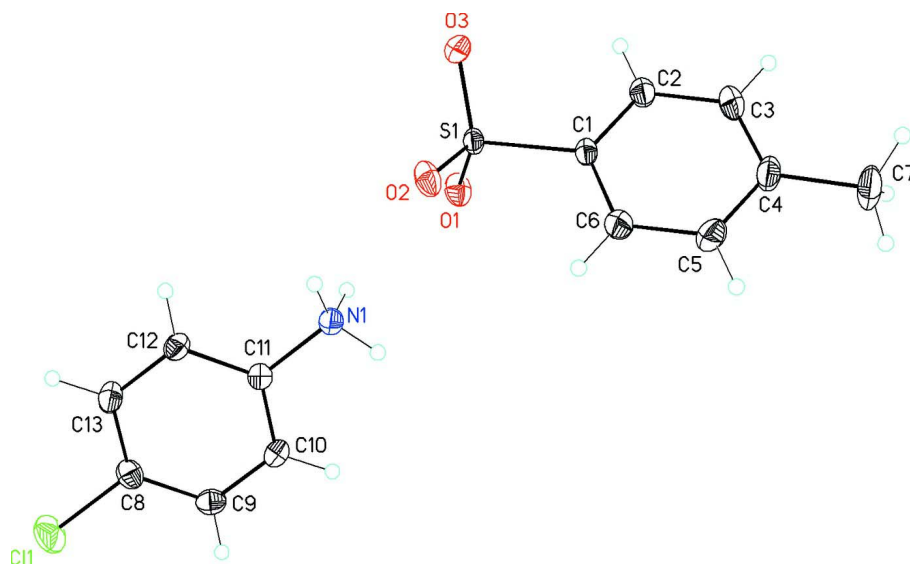
In the crystal structure of the title salt,  $C_6H_7ClN^+ \cdot C_7H_7O_3S^-$ , (Fig. 1) the cations and anions are linked *via* N—H $\cdots$ O hydrogen bonds into doubled chains in [101] (Fig. 2). Weak intermolecular C—H $\cdots$ Cg2  $\pi$ -ring interactions (table 1) link further these chains into layers parallel to the *ac* plane. [Cg2 = C8—C13 centroid]

**S2. Experimental**

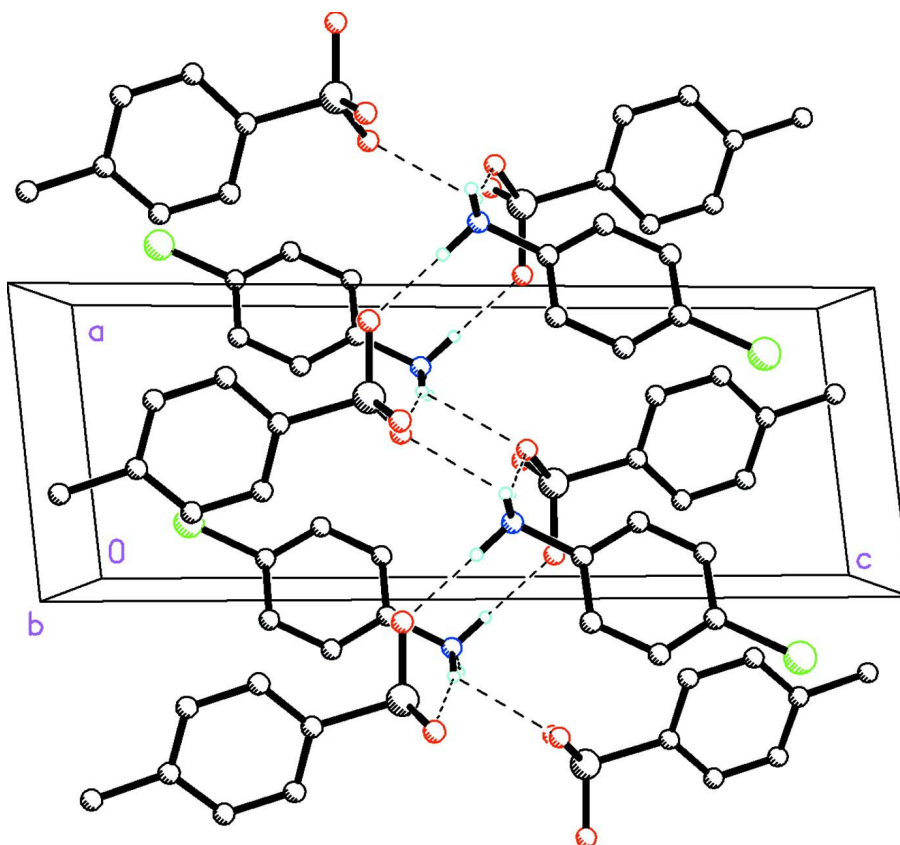
4-methylbenzenesulfonic acid monohydrate (1g, 5.25 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of 4-chloroaniline (0.67 g, 5.25 mmol) in methanol (10 mL). The resulting suspension was dissolved in chloroform (10 ml) and stirred at 323 K for 10 minutes and cooled to room temperature to afford the title compound (I). Single crystals were grown from a mixture of chloroform and methanol by the slow evaporation method (m.p.: 524–532 K).

**S3. Refinement**

H1NA, H1NB and H1NC were located by a Fourier map and refined isotropically (for N1,  $dfix = 0.94$  (2) Å;  $dang = 1.50$  (2) Å). All of the remaining H atoms were placed in their calculated positions and then refined using the riding model with Atom—H lengths of 0.95 (CH) or 0.98 Å (CH<sub>3</sub>). Isotropic displacement parameters for these atoms were set to 1.18–1.21 (CH) or 1.51 (CH<sub>3</sub>) times  $U_{eq}$  of the parent atom.

**Figure 1**

Molecular structure of the title compound showing the atom labeling scheme and 30% probability displacement ellipsoids.

**Figure 2**

Packing diagram of the title compound viewed along the *b* axis. Dashed lines indicate N—H...O hydrogen bonds forming infinite 1-D chains along the *c* axis.

## 4-Chloroanilinium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate

## Crystal data

 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{ClN}^+\cdot\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{O}_3\text{S}^-$  $M_r = 299.76$ Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$ Hall symbol:  $-P\ 1$  $a = 5.7253\ (5)\ \text{\AA}$  $b = 7.5160\ (6)\ \text{\AA}$  $c = 15.7642\ (13)\ \text{\AA}$  $\alpha = 95.166\ (6)^\circ$  $\beta = 96.148\ (7)^\circ$  $\gamma = 92.353\ (7)^\circ$  $V = 670.83\ (10)\ \text{\AA}^3$  $Z = 2$  $F(000) = 312$  $D_x = 1.484\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$ 

Cell parameters from 2538 reflections

 $\theta = 3.6\text{--}29.9^\circ$  $\mu = 0.44\ \text{mm}^{-1}$  $T = 173\ \text{K}$ 

Block, colorless

 $0.40 \times 0.20 \times 0.12\ \text{mm}$ 

## Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur Eos Gemini  
diffractometer

Radiation source: Enhance (Mo) X-ray Source

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution:  $16.1500\ \text{pixels mm}^{-1}$  $\omega$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(CrysAlis RED; Oxford Diffraction, 2010)

 $T_{\min} = 0.843$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.949$ 

5280 measured reflections

3439 independent reflections

3144 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$  $R_{\text{int}} = 0.017$  $\theta_{\max} = 30.0^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 3.6^\circ$  $h = -7 \rightarrow 7$  $k = -9 \rightarrow 9$  $l = -22 \rightarrow 21$ 

## Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$ 

Least-squares matrix: full

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$  $wR(F^2) = 0.088$  $S = 1.08$ 

3439 reflections

182 parameters

6 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
direct methodsSecondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
mapHydrogen site location: inferred from  
neighbouring sitesH atoms treated by a mixture of independent  
and constrained refinement $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0406P)^2 + 0.2844P]$ where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$  $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$  $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.42\ \text{e \AA}^{-3}$  $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.45\ \text{e \AA}^{-3}$ 

## Special details

**Geometry.** All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.

**Refinement.** Refinement of  $F^2$  against ALL reflections. The weighted  $R$ -factor  $wR$  and goodness of fit  $S$  are based on  $F^2$ , conventional  $R$ -factors  $R$  are based on  $F$ , with  $F$  set to zero for negative  $F^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$  is used only for calculating  $R$ -factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement.  $R$ -factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on  $F$ , and  $R$ -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
S1	0.64768 (6)	0.72752 (4)	0.391167 (19)	0.01562 (9)
Cl1	-0.20941 (8)	0.85567 (6)	0.86957 (3)	0.03622 (12)

O1	0.56763 (19)	0.89688 (13)	0.42702 (6)	0.0227 (2)
O2	0.52819 (19)	0.57587 (13)	0.42253 (6)	0.0231 (2)
O3	0.90320 (18)	0.71964 (16)	0.40103 (6)	0.0281 (2)
N1	0.2327 (2)	0.74505 (16)	0.54631 (7)	0.0179 (2)
H1NC	0.329 (3)	0.8434 (17)	0.5411 (11)	0.022*
H1NB	0.123 (2)	0.730 (2)	0.4992 (10)	0.022*
H1NA	0.323 (3)	0.6460 (18)	0.5467 (11)	0.022*
C1	0.5595 (2)	0.71390 (16)	0.27970 (8)	0.0150 (2)
C2	0.7106 (2)	0.7789 (2)	0.22507 (9)	0.0219 (3)
H2A	0.8638	0.8264	0.2470	0.026*
C3	0.6356 (3)	0.7737 (2)	0.13818 (9)	0.0277 (3)
H3A	0.7385	0.8182	0.1007	0.033*
C4	0.4120 (3)	0.7044 (2)	0.10515 (9)	0.0255 (3)
C5	0.2646 (3)	0.6388 (2)	0.16103 (10)	0.0267 (3)
H5A	0.1123	0.5896	0.1391	0.032*
C6	0.3357 (2)	0.6439 (2)	0.24820 (9)	0.0223 (3)
H6A	0.2326	0.6001	0.2858	0.027*
C7	0.3278 (4)	0.7036 (3)	0.01100 (10)	0.0412 (4)
H7A	0.2057	0.6079	−0.0056	0.062*
H7B	0.4601	0.6835	−0.0227	0.062*
H7C	0.2628	0.8191	0.0002	0.062*
C8	−0.0816 (3)	0.82188 (18)	0.77464 (9)	0.0210 (3)
C9	−0.1916 (2)	0.88215 (18)	0.70096 (9)	0.0211 (3)
H9A	−0.3353	0.9407	0.7021	0.025*
C10	−0.0887 (2)	0.85572 (18)	0.62520 (9)	0.0191 (3)
H10A	−0.1614	0.8961	0.5739	0.023*
C11	0.1203 (2)	0.77012 (17)	0.62529 (8)	0.0161 (2)
C12	0.2313 (2)	0.71189 (17)	0.69946 (8)	0.0184 (3)
H12A	0.3764	0.6553	0.6985	0.022*
C13	0.1287 (3)	0.73699 (19)	0.77499 (9)	0.0218 (3)
H13A	0.2014	0.6966	0.8263	0.026*

*Atomic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
S1	0.01884 (16)	0.01791 (16)	0.01046 (14)	0.00399 (11)	0.00187 (11)	0.00159 (11)
Cl1	0.0423 (2)	0.0452 (2)	0.02487 (19)	0.01334 (18)	0.01570 (17)	0.00412 (16)
O1	0.0323 (5)	0.0182 (5)	0.0174 (5)	0.0038 (4)	0.0042 (4)	−0.0023 (4)
O2	0.0340 (6)	0.0194 (5)	0.0183 (5)	0.0056 (4)	0.0089 (4)	0.0066 (4)
O3	0.0191 (5)	0.0480 (7)	0.0165 (5)	0.0067 (4)	−0.0019 (4)	0.0021 (4)
N1	0.0186 (5)	0.0198 (5)	0.0155 (5)	0.0024 (4)	0.0016 (4)	0.0022 (4)
C1	0.0190 (6)	0.0143 (5)	0.0120 (5)	0.0029 (4)	0.0017 (4)	0.0012 (4)
C2	0.0200 (6)	0.0294 (7)	0.0162 (6)	−0.0022 (5)	0.0019 (5)	0.0035 (5)
C3	0.0291 (8)	0.0391 (8)	0.0164 (6)	0.0010 (6)	0.0059 (6)	0.0079 (6)
C4	0.0311 (8)	0.0308 (8)	0.0138 (6)	0.0089 (6)	−0.0019 (5)	−0.0004 (5)
C5	0.0219 (7)	0.0341 (8)	0.0215 (7)	−0.0002 (6)	−0.0046 (5)	−0.0021 (6)
C6	0.0194 (6)	0.0282 (7)	0.0193 (6)	−0.0018 (5)	0.0023 (5)	0.0030 (5)
C7	0.0472 (11)	0.0604 (12)	0.0147 (7)	0.0126 (9)	−0.0049 (7)	0.0015 (7)

C8	0.0243 (7)	0.0208 (6)	0.0184 (6)	0.0018 (5)	0.0060 (5)	0.0002 (5)
C9	0.0181 (6)	0.0201 (6)	0.0254 (7)	0.0040 (5)	0.0031 (5)	0.0013 (5)
C10	0.0191 (6)	0.0195 (6)	0.0183 (6)	0.0026 (5)	−0.0017 (5)	0.0032 (5)
C11	0.0179 (6)	0.0147 (6)	0.0155 (6)	0.0005 (4)	0.0016 (5)	0.0010 (4)
C12	0.0185 (6)	0.0182 (6)	0.0185 (6)	0.0041 (5)	−0.0005 (5)	0.0022 (5)
C13	0.0262 (7)	0.0230 (7)	0.0163 (6)	0.0042 (5)	0.0003 (5)	0.0043 (5)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

S1—O2	1.4565 (10)	C5—C6	1.387 (2)
S1—O1	1.4572 (10)	C5—H5A	0.9500
S1—O3	1.4587 (11)	C6—H6A	0.9500
S1—C1	1.7682 (13)	C7—H7A	0.9800
C11—C8	1.7381 (14)	C7—H7B	0.9800
N1—C11	1.4626 (17)	C7—H7C	0.9800
N1—H1NC	0.920 (12)	C8—C9	1.383 (2)
N1—H1NB	0.916 (12)	C8—C13	1.385 (2)
N1—H1NA	0.925 (12)	C9—C10	1.3894 (19)
C1—C6	1.3880 (19)	C9—H9A	0.9500
C1—C2	1.3892 (18)	C10—C11	1.3817 (18)
C2—C3	1.3875 (19)	C10—H10A	0.9500
C2—H2A	0.9500	C11—C12	1.3850 (18)
C3—C4	1.391 (2)	C12—C13	1.3845 (19)
C3—H3A	0.9500	C12—H12A	0.9500
C4—C5	1.391 (2)	C13—H13A	0.9500
C4—C7	1.510 (2)		
O2—S1—O1	111.46 (6)	C5—C6—C1	119.09 (13)
O2—S1—O3	113.20 (7)	C5—C6—H6A	120.5
O1—S1—O3	113.02 (7)	C1—C6—H6A	120.5
O2—S1—C1	106.02 (6)	C4—C7—H7A	109.5
O1—S1—C1	106.15 (6)	C4—C7—H7B	109.5
O3—S1—C1	106.33 (6)	H7A—C7—H7B	109.5
C11—N1—H1NC	110.2 (11)	C4—C7—H7C	109.5
C11—N1—H1NB	111.0 (11)	H7A—C7—H7C	109.5
H1NC—N1—H1NB	108.1 (13)	H7B—C7—H7C	109.5
C11—N1—H1NA	110.6 (11)	C9—C8—C13	121.80 (13)
H1NC—N1—H1NA	108.1 (13)	C9—C8—C11	119.03 (11)
H1NB—N1—H1NA	108.8 (13)	C13—C8—C11	119.16 (11)
C6—C1—C2	120.72 (12)	C8—C9—C10	118.97 (13)
C6—C1—S1	119.31 (10)	C8—C9—H9A	120.5
C2—C1—S1	119.93 (10)	C10—C9—H9A	120.5
C3—C2—C1	119.31 (13)	C11—C10—C9	119.32 (12)
C3—C2—H2A	120.3	C11—C10—H10A	120.3
C1—C2—H2A	120.3	C9—C10—H10A	120.3
C2—C3—C4	121.00 (14)	C10—C11—C12	121.49 (12)
C2—C3—H3A	119.5	C10—C11—N1	119.76 (12)
C4—C3—H3A	119.5	C12—C11—N1	118.71 (12)

C5—C4—C3	118.61 (13)	C13—C12—C11	119.38 (12)
C5—C4—C7	120.37 (15)	C13—C12—H12A	120.3
C3—C4—C7	121.01 (15)	C11—C12—H12A	120.3
C6—C5—C4	121.26 (14)	C12—C13—C8	119.02 (13)
C6—C5—H5A	119.4	C12—C13—H13A	120.5
C4—C5—H5A	119.4	C8—C13—H13A	120.5
O2—S1—C1—C6	32.26 (12)	C4—C5—C6—C1	−0.8 (2)
O1—S1—C1—C6	−86.39 (12)	C2—C1—C6—C5	0.3 (2)
O3—S1—C1—C6	153.01 (11)	S1—C1—C6—C5	177.95 (11)
O2—S1—C1—C2	−150.07 (11)	C13—C8—C9—C10	0.4 (2)
O1—S1—C1—C2	91.28 (12)	C11—C8—C9—C10	179.74 (11)
O3—S1—C1—C2	−29.32 (13)	C8—C9—C10—C11	0.0 (2)
C6—C1—C2—C3	0.1 (2)	C9—C10—C11—C12	−0.8 (2)
S1—C1—C2—C3	−177.49 (11)	C9—C10—C11—N1	−178.68 (12)
C1—C2—C3—C4	−0.1 (2)	C10—C11—C12—C13	1.2 (2)
C2—C3—C4—C5	−0.4 (2)	N1—C11—C12—C13	179.09 (12)
C2—C3—C4—C7	178.22 (15)	C11—C12—C13—C8	−0.8 (2)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.9 (2)	C9—C8—C13—C12	0.0 (2)
C7—C4—C5—C6	−177.77 (15)	C11—C8—C13—C12	−179.35 (11)

#### Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ , $^\circ$ )

Cg2 is the centroid of the C8—C13 ring.

$D\cdots H\cdots A$	$D\cdots H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\cdots H\cdots A$
N1—H1NC $\cdots$ O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.92 (1)	2.02 (1)	2.8579 (16)	151 (2)
N1—H1NC $\cdots$ O1	0.92 (1)	2.42 (2)	3.0814 (16)	129 (1)
N1—H1NB $\cdots$ O3 <sup>ii</sup>	0.92 (1)	1.88 (1)	2.7940 (15)	175 (2)
N1—H1NA $\cdots$ O2 <sup>iii</sup>	0.93 (1)	1.98 (1)	2.8764 (15)	163 (2)
C2—H2A $\cdots$ Cg2 <sup>i</sup>	0.95	2.91	3.5340 (16)	124

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x+1, -y+2, -z+1$ ; (ii)  $x-1, y, z$ ; (iii)  $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$ .